

DISASTER ON THE LAKE.

Crops and Cattle Suffering from Continued Dry Weather Throughout Cuba.

A POOR HOUSE BURNED IN NEW YORK.

An Unknown Number of Paupers Perish in the Flames—Recovery of the Bodies of the Victims.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 9.—A special from Norwich states that the Chenango county poor house burned last night at 11 o'clock, and that the lives of seven inmates of the institution were lost. The fire started in the insane department, and spread to the other buildings. A later dispatch from Oxford confirms the statement that several lives were lost. The poor house, buildings for the insane, and a large barn were destroyed. All the departments were crowded and but for hard work on the part of the keepers the loss of life would have been terrible. The buildings and contents were valued at \$30,000 and were insured for \$14,000.

LATER.—The fire is said to have been caused by a woman in the idiot ward, who, after smoking a pipe, placed it in her pocket before it was entirely extinguished. She was almost immediately enveloped in flames, and when the keepers reached her room they found her burned to a crisp. The names of the dead so far discovered are: SARAH MILLS, SARAH CALLAGHER, SARAH BAILEY, LAURA GREY, DEBRA BENDIS, DEBORAH DIBBLE, MARY ANN DIBBLE, LUCY WARREN, AMELIA ATWOOD.

At least forty others are unaccounted for, but it is believed that most of the missing are either in the neighborhood or in some part of the county.

The superintendent of the poor has telegraphed to the chairman of the State board of charities to issue a special order for an immediate transfer of the insane to the State institutions. At 12 o'clock seven persons had been recaptured by the special deputies.

The losses will aggregate \$30,000, on which there is an insurance of \$14,000.

OVER A HUNDRED MISSING.

Appalling Loss of Life in the Longue Pointe Asylum Fire.

MONTREAL, May 9.—The Quebec government has decided to rebuild the Longue Pointe insane asylum at once. In the meantime patients will be provided with shelter in temporary buildings to be erected on the site. Of the 1,297 in the institution but 1,182 have been accounted for, which leaves over one hundred missing. The nuns are preparing lists of all the patients now in custody, and as soon as completed it will be compared with the original list of inmates, and the exact number of missing will thus be ascertained.

So far twenty-seven have been absolutely accounted for. The nuns are receiving messages from all parts of the country inquiring for patients.

DISASTER ON THE LAKE.

A Vessel Said to Have Blown Up Near the South, with Her Crew.

DULUTH, Minn., May 9.—The report has reached here that a steamer belonging to the Wells-Stone Mercantile company had been blown up and that four men comprising her crew had been killed. The vessel was engaged in hauling a raft of logs from Sandy Lake and the disaster occurred near the South.

Two Girls Drowned.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 9.—Two girls named McDonald, aged 9 and 12, were last evening playing on the approach to the railroad bridge across the river here when they saw a train coming, and becoming frightened jumped into the river and were drowned.

Two Railroad Bridges Swept Away.

WINCHESTER, Ky., May 9.—High water in the Cumberland river has carried out two bridges here on the Kentucky Central Railroad. The loss is \$80,000.

DROUGHT IN CUBA.

Crops and Cattle Suffering from the Continued Dry Weather.

HAVANA, May 9.—The drought continues throughout Cuba. Late spring winds have been blowing. Many fires continue to be reported, not only on cane fields, but also on cattle-breeding pastures and farms, and even in the woods. The mortality among cattle is daily increasing. It may be said that there is not a single plantation on the island that has not suffered more or less from fire. In many localities the ponds and brooks have completely dried up, and the water in the rivers has fallen considerably.

The damage to buildings and machinery caused by the recent explosion on the Harmony estate is so great that it will be impossible to resume grinding this year.

Troops Ordered to Chicago.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 9.—Four hundred soldiers, including officers and six companies of infantry, left the government military post here last evening for Chicago, from which city they will be distributed to the several forts in Michigan and the northwest. Ten companies will arrive Monday from various posts to take the place of those just departed.

South Omaha Will Go It Alone.

OMAHA, Neb., May 9.—South Omaha, by a majority of ninety-eight, refused to be annexed to Omaha. Annexation carried in this city by a large majority. The main cause of defeat in South Omaha was the saloons, which in case of annexation would have had their license fees raised from \$500 to \$1,000.

Carriage to Make the Race.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 9.—Ex-Speaker John Griffin Carlisle has declared his candidacy for the seat made vacant by the death of Senator Beck. In company with his friends from Covington and Newport he has gone to Frankfort to present his claims to the Legislature, which is now in session.

Deaths of Catholic Editors.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The convention of Catholic editors and business managers adjourned to meet in New York next May. C. B. Fallon, of St. Louis, was elected President, and James Delaney, of New York, Secretary. Thirty-seven papers were represented.

ALL DISORDERS CAUSED BY a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

Ladies clean out kid gloves with Mother's Glove cleaner, for sale only at Burns & Boland's dry goods store.

BASE BALL GAMES.

National League.

At Chicago Anson's men won a handsome victory over the Cincinnati.

Score: Chicago.....2 0 1 1 0 12 2 0-14 Cincinnati.....4 0 0 1 3 1 0 0-9

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 4 10 4-5 Boston.....0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0-4

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland.....1 4 1 0 0 10 1-9 Pittsburgh.....0 2 3 2 1 0 0 0-5

Players' League.

At Chicago the Pittsburghs were beaten four times over, the home team getting in the unusual number of twenty runs. Score:

Chicago.....5 2 5 1 0 4 0 3-29 Pittsburgh.....1 0 1 0 0 0 3 0-5

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia.....1 2 4 0 4 10 1-14 New York.....0 0 0 3 2 0 0 0-5

AT BOSTON.

Boston.....2 0 1 0 0 3 4 1-11 Brooklyn.....7 0 0 0 0 0 1 2-10

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland.....0 3 3 0 1 3 10-14 Buffalo.....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 2-5

Western Association.

At Des Moines—Des Moines, 5; Minneapolis, 4.

At Sioux City—Kansas City, 1; Sioux City, 9.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 9; Milwaukee, 8.

At Omaha—Omaha, 13; Denver, 11.

Illinois-Iowa League.

At Ottawa—Ottawa, 12; Monmouth, 7.

At Sterling—Cedar Rapids, 16; Sterlings, 6.

At Aurora—Aurora, 10; Ottumwa, 6.

At Joliet—Duquenes, 7; Joliet, 5.

Interstate League.

At Quincy—Quincy, 8; Peoria, 4.

At Galesburg—Galesburg, 9; Evansville, 10.

American Association.

At Columbus—Columbus, 7; St. Louis, 3.

At Toledo—Toledo, 7; Louisville, 1.

At Syracuse—Rochesters, 5; Syracuse, 11.

OIL-TRUST FIGHT.

Suit to Have the Standard Oil Company's Charter Revoked.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 9.—Attorney-General Watson this morning brought quo warranto proceedings in the Supreme court to oust the Standard Oil company from its franchise in this State and revoke its charter.

The quo warranto proceeding is a failure to comply with the laws, but the principal ground of action is that the Standard Oil company has merged itself with the Standard Oil trust of New York, and none of the officers are any longer residents of this State, as required by law.

It is understood the action is at the instance of the railroad companies, who are losers to the extent of millions of dollars each year because of the pipe lines which have been constructed between the Ohio oil fields and New York and Chicago.

BECK IS BURIED.

His Funeral at the Presbyterian Church at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 9.—The funeral of the late Senator Beck took place this morning at the First Presbyterian church, which was filled with an audience of persons distinguished in political and social life in Kentucky. Up to the hour of the funeral the body lay in state in the church, and was viewed by thousands of citizens. Business was generally suspended during the time the services were in progress, and public buildings were draped in mourning.

The Methodist General Conference.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—The Methodist General Conference met again with 147 clerical and 146 lay delegates.

The quadrennial report of the Board of Missions by Secretary I. C. Johns shows that the debt has been reduced from \$100,000 to \$14,000. The missions in China, Japan, Mexico and Indian Territory were reported as prosperous.

The Quarterly Review and Christian Advocate are not doing well. There was a prolonged discussion on whether laymen should sit upon committees, but it was not decided.

Once Rich, Now a Pauper.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., May 9.—A few years ago Nathan Williams, the owner of all the Standard Oil, coal mines, died, leaving his son and namesake \$90,000. Young Nathan at once began a life of dissipation. In nine months all his fortune was spent and he was a workman in the mines, formerly owned by his father. He was badly crippled lately and has just been committed to the county poor asylum.

Government Steamer Wrecked.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 9.—Information was received by Capt. J. H. Willard, of the United States engineer's office here, that the government steamer Howell collided last night with the Shreveport railroad bridge and was wrecked. The Howell was valued at \$50,000 and is almost a total loss.

Cardiff Knocked Out by Golfers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 9.—Patsy Cardiff, colored, of Boston, fought last night in the rooms of the Gladstone club of this city. The fight was for \$1,500 and a prize of \$1,000. Cardiff was knocked out in the tenth round and the fight was awarded to the negro.

Negroes Barred from the Floor.

CHARLOTTE, S. C., May 9.—The diocesan convention of the Episcopal church here adopted an amendment excluding colored members from seats on the floor, with a proviso that the only present colored member shall retain his seat until his privileges are lost by his resignation or death.

Editors Must Be Born in the Future.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 9.—The course of journalism in Cornell university has been discontinued. It has been a success, but the changes in the English department necessitated its discontinuance.

Prohibition for New York State.

ALBANY, May 9.—In the assembly Mr. Vanderpool's concurrent resolution proposing a prohibition constitutional amendment was passed by a vote of 60 to 44.

Hold It to the Light.

The man who tells you confidentially just what will cure your cold is prescribing Kemp's Balm this year. In the preparation of his remarkable medicine for coughs and colds he spared no expense to combine only the best and purest ingredients. Hold a bottle of Kemp's Balm to the light and look through it; notice the bright, clear color; then compare with other remedies. Price 50 cents and \$1. Sample bottle free.

Pear's soap secures a beautiful complexion.

Pear's soap secures a beautiful complexion.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

A Prominent Texan Foully Murdered and His Body Thrown into a Deep Well.

CRONIN'S MURDERERS SEEM TO HAVE BEEN PLOTTING.

Accumulating Evidence of Help from Persons Outside the Prison—Other Criminal Matters.

JOLIET, Ill., May 9.—The discovery by the prison officials of an attempt to befriended the Cronin murderers is the sensation of the hour. That the convicts had been sending out mail matter by the aid of citizen foremen has been suspected for weeks past, and when the details were well in hand an officer picked up the convicts implicated and placed them in the solitary, where they were confronted by the warden and his deputy. Two men, Barrett and Hills, who are employed by the contractors, and a night watchman, implicated in carrying out letters and bringing in supplies, were expelled from the prison. The convicts placed in punishment were Martin Burke, William Day, Dan Coughlin, and O'Sullivan. They were searched, and upon them were found various sums of money which had evidently been sent in to them by outside sympathizers. Tom Hills, a foreman, said to be the one who carried and brought in letters for Burke, Coughlin, and O'Sullivan, these letters being mailed by Hills and replies coming to his address in this city.

The man William Day implicated with the Cronin convicts is a life convict from Christian county, sent up in 1878, and during the twelve years he has been in prison has acted most of his time as assistant to the librarian. It was his duty to gather up and exchange the books from the different cells, and in this way he had access to every cell in the prison. Day could pass letters and notes from one convict to another without anybody being the wiser.

Mr. Barrett, a foreman, had been in the habit of keeping his buggy in a shed near the cooper-shop where Martin Burke was employed, and the story is that he brought in whisky and other stuff concealed beneath the seat, which was sent by outside friends to the Cronin convicts. Mr. Barrett is one of the oldest contract employees at the prison and has never before been subjected to suspicion. He stoutly maintains his innocence and claims that the stuff found in his buggy was placed there by convicts to be revenge upon him.

Ever since the arrival of the Cronin murderers at the prison they have been a source of worry and anxiety to the officials, not because they were ugly convicts or unwilling to work but they have hardly a day passed that friends of these men from Chicago have not put in an appearance and asked to see them.

These requests have seldom been refused, except to those who would prove their relationship to the convicts, and then only on regular visiting days. About the time the prisoners were being placed in punishment a party of Burke's friends were waiting in the visiting room to see him, but were informed that Burke was not receiving visitors at present.

DOWN INTO A WELL.

A Prominent Citizen of Putnam, Texas.

PUTNAM, Texas, May 9.—Edgar Platt, a wealthy and prominent citizen of this city, yesterday went to his ranch, six miles from Putnam, to superintend some improvements. This morning his dead body was found in a well. George Ferguson, his tenant, is missing, together with his personal effects and swiftest horse. Platt was shot in the back while asleep in bed. A rope was then tied about his neck and his body dragged to the well, where it was found. The country is being searched for Ferguson.

Denver Gambling Dens Closed.

DENVER, Col., May 9.—The sheriff's officers notified the proprietors of the gambling houses in this city to close their doors and to appear before Judge Morris for trial. The proprietors made no resistance, but quietly told the men who were playing to "cash in," turned out the lights and locked the doors, and for the first time in many years there was not a gambling house open at night. The proprietors who appeared before the justice waived examination and were bound over in \$500 bail.

Horsewhipped by a Woman.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 9.—M. S. W. Jones, an ex-convict officer, was horribly cut in the face yesterday by a blacksnake whip in the hands of a woman named Mrs. Martin, who surprised him in a saloon. She was accompanied by her husband, who contributed to the whipping, using his fists. The husband claims that Jones maligned his wife's character.

Express Office Robbed.

MASON CITY, Iowa, May 9.—A private dispatch was received here this morning stating that the American Express company's office at Hartley, Iowa, was robbed into and considerable money and valuable property stolen. The agent is Roscoe E. Cummings. It is impossible to get further particulars at present.

George C. Pratt Not Guilty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9.—George C. Pratt, employee of the California Insurance company, who shot and wounded L. L. Bromwell, president of the company, last January, was acquitted of the charge of assault with intent to murder.

Alleged Confession of a Preacher.

CHARLOTTE, Ind., May 9.—Rev. Henry Berges has thrown up his membership in the church and conference, and is said to have made a confession of gross immoralities involving one or more of his women parishioners.

Isaac Siders Acquitted.

TUSCULUM, Ill., May 9.—The jury in the case of Isaac Siders, charged with the murder of his cousin, Thomas Siders, of Camargo, returned a verdict of not guilty.

An attempt was made by tramps to wreck a Chicago & Northwestern train at Rockford, Ill. A pile of ties was placed on the track for the passenger train, but a freight train ran into it, and little damage was done.

Dolan, the convict who by eating soap simulated consumption and was pardoned by Governor Butler from the Massachusetts prison and at once resumed his wickedness, has been sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment.

A \$50.00 outfit will be furnished on 30 days time to the first responsible agent that applies for it, with a guarantee of \$150.00 profit in four weeks or no pay. Exclusive control of your county given. Something new and with great possibilities. We prove our responsibility. Address at once, with stamp, A. B. JARVIS & Co., Racine, Wis.

Pear's soap is the purest and best soap ever made.

Voltaire Elett Co., Marshall Mich.

Never put off buying summer clothing until the season is over.

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TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

SEVERAL people in a Buffalo street car were injured in a collision with a fire engine.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN has been refused a new trial in his trial against Lord Salisbury.

THOMAS MAXWELL was killed by the cars at Glasgow, Ill., while driving across the tracks.

FOUR Greek workmen were injured at Braddock, Pa., by a new smelting stack falling on them.

TWENTY thousand strikers at Roubaix have resumed work and the strike is practically at an end.

THOMAS MAXWELL, an old resident of Knox county, was killed by being struck by a passenger train at a crossing.

ZACK KING has been held by the coroner's jury on the charge of killing James C. Rodgers at Humboldt, Ill.

J. P. MOHREY, a sailor on the barge Amaranth, fell from the boat and was drowned in Saginaw river at Bay City.

THE Fall River Milling and Mining company of East St. Louis has increased its capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

EDWARD BUCHANAN died in a cell at the Oak street station in New York, from alcoholism. He was a prominent merchant of San Francisco.

REV. GEORGE M. GREEN, one of the best known ministers in Arkansas, was accidentally shot and killed in Saline county by his brother Martin.

SAMUEL LATNER, dealer in millinery goods at 579 Broadway, New York, has made a general assignment to Samuel Blumstock, without preference.

THE Alacorda mine at Butte, Mont., which caught fire Nov. 22 and has been closed since, has been opened and the fire found to be entirely extinguished.

JOHN S. CROSS, a real estate agent of Memphis, Tenn., has a suspended heavy debt of \$38,000. It is alleged that he secured a part of the money on forged paper.

FREDERICK LEACH, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Canadota, N. Y., was shot and instantly killed by Frank Lamont, a farm hand who had been discharged.

THOMAS FITCH, vice-president of the national silver commission, has called a State convention for Nevada, to be held at Carson May 29, in favor of free coinage.

FRANK LEWIS, the ex-policeman who was shot by his brother-in-law, Robert Overstreet, while making an assault upon the latter, died of his wounds at St. Louis.

FRANK IFFERNAN and Edith Carmichael of Rockford, Ill., ran away to Beloit, Wis., and were married. Their parents opposed the match but have since forgiven them.

A BANK has been organized at Clinton, Ill., to begin business July 1 with a capital of \$50,000. T. H. Slick of Farm City will be President and J. H. Harris of the same place cashier.

Is a ferryboat accident at Wheeling, W. Va., Architect E. W. Wells was drowned. The rest of the passengers, who were thrown into the water by the overturning of the vessel, were rescued.

THE Nebraska Supreme court has decided that the \$250,000 of bonds voted by Omaha at the city election last December were not legally issued as they did not receive a majority of all the votes cast.

As Robert McCann, aged 7, of Lynn, Mass., was crossing the railroad track with his little sister, a train suddenly dashed upon them. The little fellow pushed his sister from the track, but was himself killed.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago.

COTTON, May 8.—GRAINS.—Active, strong and higher. WHEAT—Opened firm and advanced, gaining rapidly till near the close, when a reaction carried it down \$2 1/2c. No. 2 regular May 95c, closing at 95c. June 94 1/2c, closing at 94 1/2c. July 94 1/2c, closing at 94 1/2c. Corn—Stronger and higher. No. 2 May 23 1/2c, closing at 23 1/2c. June 23 1/2c, closing at 23 1/2c. Oats—Firm and higher. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Rye—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Barley—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Pork—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Lard—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Sugar—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Coffee—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Tea—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Spices—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Oil—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Soap—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Paper—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Cloth—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Leather—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Rubber—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Glass—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Brick—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Stone—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Lime—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Cement—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Iron—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Steel—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Coal—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Fuel—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Gas—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Water—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Electricity—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Heat—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Light—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Power—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Steam—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Fire—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Ice—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Cold—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Warm—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Hot—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Cold—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Warm—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Hot—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. June 24 1/2c, closing at 24 1/2c. Cold—Firm. No. 2 May 24 1/2

JANESVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 9.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Hon. A. M. Thomson, once editor of the Gazette and the Milwaukee Sentinel, has written a letter to the latter paper on civil service reform. Mr. Thomson belongs to that class of newspaper men who believe that the best way to hold a party together is to feed it with offices. He does not think that the strength of a party amounts to much unless it rests on the Jacksonian principle of giving all the spoils to the victor. His position is stated, in a general way, in these lines: "A large class of intelligent persons think that one term for the president of the United States is enough, and it is enough for the president it ought to do for the clerk of the court or a county treasurer. A short term in office helps to keep people honest. A large number of gentlemen now in Canada, who are spending other people's money, were confidential clerks and cashiers for a long term of years, without having their methods scrutinized by those who ought to have done it."

This principle cannot be defended in all cases. There are some political positions in which a change would be justifiable after one term. There are others in which a change would be unwise providing the incumbents were worthy men and in all respects fit for the office. An illustration of this is found in the postal services of the country. During the administration of Mr. Cleveland there was a clean sweep in some of the postal departments, and the result, as all intelligent persons know, was detrimental to the postal service; and the report of the democratic postmaster general for 1888 showed that there were more errors made in that department than ever before known. The cause of this was that the rules of civil service were ignored and incompetent men given difficult and responsible positions.

On another point Mr. Thomson says: When Gov. Hoard appointed a democrat to fill out the unexpired term of the late Judge Stewart, of the Dane county circuit, he did an indefensible act unless he showed that he cannot—because there was no qualified man among the republicans of that circuit for judge. The republican lawyers of that circuit had good reason to be dissatisfied with the governor's appointment, not because the appointee is not a worthy and good man, but because the honor rightfully belonged, under the usages of political warfare, to a republican. He ought to have made a mistake. He ought to have put the office where it will do the most good and at the same time secure an able and efficient officer.

One of the best things Governor Hoard has done since he has been in office, was to appoint Siebeker to the judgeship. The other man, although a republican, is not the proper person for the place. He is too old. He does not possess the ability a circuit judge should have. Judge Siebeker will grow into the judgeship; the other man would grow out of it. The judiciary needs vigorous blood, a strong man, fine abilities, excellent scholarship, and if Judge Siebeker best fulfilled the demands of the office, his appointment was wise no matter whether he was democrat or republican.

The people will make a serious blunder when they persist in dragging the judiciary into politics. Wisconsin has started on the right road in this matter, and let it keep turning right to the right road to the left.

One principle in connection with the civil service which has been stated in the Gazette quite frequently, is that no party in power should have its friends on guard. So far as this principle touches all the more important political offices of the government, the Gazette harmonizes with Mr. Thomson. Neither Mr. Cleveland nor President Harrison would want political enemies holding high places of trust. To make an administration strong and to insure the success of its principles, it must place the discharging of important trusts in the hands of those in sympathy with itself, and not give them over to its enemies.

This is common sense and simple justice, and so far as this application of the principles of civil service is concerned, there is no difference between the parties. But to carry removals into all branches of the service for political reasons regardless of the fitness and standing of the incumbents, or to prefer secret charges against officeholders for the purpose of making room for party friends, is opposed to the intelligent sentiment of the country. A party which builds its hopes on nothing more than federal patronage, may be well likened unto the man who built his house upon the sand.

HELPING OUR EXPORT TRADE.

It has been the sorecrow held up by democratic orators and journalists that the republicans would destroy the export trade of the United States by their so-called protective tariff bill. Yet the McKinley bill contains a clause more favorable to our export trade than any measure before inserted in a tariff measure passed by congress. Under the present and previous tariffs a drawback has been allowed to the importer in order that the goods, which he re-exported, may find a market in other countries. This is readily illustrated by taking a case in point. If a corporation or a firm imports iron or steel in a raw condition, and that is made into a complex product by American labor, and that product is sent abroad, the government refunds the entire duty previously paid, with the exception of 10 per cent. Under the McKinley bill the government refunds 99 per cent, retaining 1 per cent. for the trouble and expense of managing the different transactions.—Evening Wisconsin.

There may be, in fact there are, some things in the McKinley bill which it would seem to us, should not be found there, but a perfect tariff bill cannot be framed, these points of difference are not of great moment. But the point in the bill which the Wisconsin calls special attention, will prove quite a puzzle to the democrats. They have howled and howled against the republican policy of protection because, as they alleged, it was ruinous to the export trade of the United States. Now that the provisions of the new bill provide for a drawback of 99 per cent on all duties paid on imported raw material needed for articles, to be exported, what will the democrats do about it? It is absolute free trade on raw material designed to go into manufactured articles for foreign trade, and won't satisfy the free trade democrats? Guess not, for they know as well as any one else can know, that free raw material

will not encourage our export trade because labor is so much dearer in the United States than in foreign countries.

Here is an illustration of practical value. Ever since 1872 there has been free trade. If the democratic theory is sound, the United States should have competed with the boot and shoe trade of other countries, for it was placed on the same footing with all other countries in regard to free trade. Well, how much did the United States export of articles manufactured out of leather? Not two per cent of the entire product of the country. Why? Because our factories paid from 25 to 50 per cent more for wages than did the factories of other countries. This illustration will also apply to cotton goods.

MAYOR ST. JOHN AND THE SALOONS.

When Mayor St. John made that speech of his on the saloon question on Tuesday evening, and afterwards suited his actions to his words, he did a good thing for Janesville. There was a moral courage in that course which commands the respect of all the good people of the city.

Aldermen Jackson and McKee, who worked hand in hand in starting the movement to increase the license to \$400, represented thereby the popular sentiment of the city, and every alderman who voted for it, and otherwise strengthened the hands of Mayor St. John, should be heartily congratulated. It is just as the mayor said, there are too many saloons in Janesville. There are more in proportion to the population than in any other city in the state. They have congregated here because the terms on which they could open their dram shops were exceedingly easy—wholesaling and retailing for the trifling sum of \$200.

But the great point to be gained is a reduction in the number of saloons, and there is hope that an important reform in this direction will be secured; and with the wisdom and the backbone of Mayor St. John, and the courage and good sense of a majority of the aldermen, which have already been brought to a test, that hope will not be planted in vain.

A little story is told of the ministers of St. Cloud, Minnesota, which is worth repeating in those columns. Bill Nye was advertised to speak in that town on Sunday evening, and the ministers hearing of it decided to prepare programmes in their respective churches which would draw heavily on Nye. It was a success, and Bill Nye had a very slim house. Now then, if the St. Cloud ministers can get away with Bill Nye in such a fine shape, why can't they arrange more programmes so they can overcome the devil. What the people want is something worth hearing, and they will go where they can hear it.

The Evening Wisconsin says that Secretary Timine is bent on succeeding Governor Hoard. If the Evening Wisconsin was "bent" on stating the facts, it wouldn't publish that statement, for Timine is not bent on anything of the kind.

The new republican members of the New York legislature from the city of New York, who voted against the high license measure, have all the symptoms of Gotham democrats. They believe in the power of the saloon.

A good point—a race misunderstanding, from the Buffalo Express: "The Chinese judge us by our laws and we judge the Chinese by the effects of our laws. Is it any wonder we have a poor opinion of each other?"

John G. Clark, of Grant county, has been appointed to the supreme bench of the territory of Oklahoma. Judge Clark is very well fitted for the wild scenes of that wild territory.

Mr. George William Curtis has condescended to say that President Harrison has good intentions. Mr. Curtis's health must be improving.

The poor tariff won't know how it stands itself when congress gets through talking about it.

WHAT IS A COLD IN THE HEAD? Medical attention says it is due to uneven clothing of the body, rapid cooling when a perspiration, &c. The important point is, that a cold in the head is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a catarrhal condition; for catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to "resolve" or throw off. Ely's Cream Balm has proved its superiority, and sufferers should report to it before that common ailment becomes seated and ends in obstinate catarrh.

BATHING IN SCENTED VAPORS.

Reveling in Celestial Perfumes That Would Make a Hourly Thrill.

The acme of bathing is a porcelain-lined room with white wainscoting, where the aroma of violet essence floats on the vapor of a warm bath. Every sense yields to the relaxation, the sweet flows softly, the very hair takes a silkier and more pliant texture, the delicate perfume soothes the nerves and steals into the brain like an opiate. Beds of flowers are not to be compared to it, and if one can stop from the drying sheet to a warm, airy chamber and lie down in warm linen and light blankets for an hour she has had a rest which goes far to the creating of beauty.

The skin has lost its upper layer of dust and waste particles, softened by steam and washed away by the soapy bath, the blood flows through every delicate branch, depositing new elastic tissue, the skin grows transparent, pearly with the vapor it has absorbed. The eye is dark and lively with the blood fed to the optic nerve; the muscles, clear, warm and nourished, are supple; the stomach at rest, its frequent inflammation allayed for the time.

A rest and some light food should follow, when, if ever, a woman will be at her best, mentally and physically. She would step on the stage, social or professional, fresh, brilliant and seductive, her brain full of devices and spirit, her body lithe, swaying, bending itself to a thousand graceful suggestions and expressions of which the ordinary woman knows no more than she does of the lost art.

Tourists!—Whether on pleasure bent or business should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

TALKING ON THE TARIFF.

THE HOUSE DEBATING THE GREAT QUESTION.

Dockery, Burrows and Others Speak on the Subject—Other News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In the House today Mr. McKinley moved that the House go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the tariff bill. Mr. Dockery of Missouri took the floor. He said the tariff is a taxation imposed for the purpose of raising revenue for legitimate purposes. The surplus might be reduced by increased taxes or by large appropriations, but the burden upon the people would remain.

In the tariff debate of 1888 the Republicans ridiculed the idea of agricultural oppression, of which Mr. McKinley spoke yesterday. The chairman of the committee on agriculture at that time denied the mere idea of that condition of the farmer. How they turn and speak of it as a fact that the country is not called upon to deal with the temporary condition now. Since the 1873 panic the tendency of the West has been to decline, while now one may see in many places the signs of "Eastern Money to Loan on Improved Farms." In order to apply the remedy the diagnosis must be correct. The Republican object is to place import duties such high rates that foreign competition will be entirely shut out.

He proceeded to argue that it was not in the power of any tariff to raise the price of any agricultural product unless it could be seen that it was brought into competition with a foreign article. Instead of having to meet competition on our own soil the American farmers exported their own produce to supply the agricultural deficiency of European countries.

Mr. Morse inquired whether the farmers did not have to compete with the farmers of Canada. Mr. Dockery replied that the question revealed another injustice of the tariff system. The western farmer had no competition, but the effect of the tariff on agricultural products was detrimental to the farmer of the East. Eggs, with a duty of 5 cents a dozen, were brought from Canada to New York. Why? Because it was cheaper to pay the duty on eggs than to pay the railroad rates from the West to the East.

On the subject of trusts as connected with the tariff he denounced the dressed-beef monopoly of Chicago as having plundered the farmers of the West by its unscrupulous exactions. If the farmer was to be relieved, if the mortgage was to be taken off his farm, the government must speedily reverse its policy in regard to foreign trade. If the government would unshackle our genius, unhamper our enterprise, unfetter our resources, we would soon outstrip England and wrest from her that commercial distinction which she had won since this policy had confined American prowess to American shores. [Applause.]

Mr. Burrows defended the bill. He said a tariff for revenue only was a step toward free trade, and the republican party was against it. [Applause.] The bill was intended as a measure of protection from the exacting clause to the clothing paragraph. [Applause.] If there was a single provision in it which in its workings would injure to the benefit of any foreign industry to the detriment of our own, such a provision was there by inadvertence and not by design. [Applause.] If there was a section in the bill which would bring disaster to any American industry or paralyze the arm of any laboring man in the United States such a section was there by accident and not by design. [Applause.]

Mr. Burrows, speaking of the wool section said that Democrats, unclothed, except in foreign wool, would stand shivering on the coast of the east and drink the health of English labor and English capital out of English cups. [Applause.] Free trade, he said, meant unrestricted competition; unrestricted competition meant cheap goods; competition in cheap goods meant cheap labor; competition in cheap labor meant cheap flesh and blood; competition in cheap flesh and blood was slavery. Cheap clothing and cheap food were of no value if human labor was cheaper still. [Applause.] Free trade meant cheapness to the rich and idle, but longer hours and harder work for the laborer. In this race for cheapness the Republican party did not propose to enter. Whatever might be the cause of the present agricultural depression, no one would be bold enough to assert that it was due to a policy which had created a home market capacious enough to consume, exclusive of cotton and tobacco, 95 per cent of the products of the farm.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Frank of Missouri, McMillin of Tennessee and others.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—On motion of Mr. Morrill the House bill providing for the classification of worsted cloths as wooleens was taken up for consideration and debated at great length. At 2 o'clock the presiding officer announced that the worsted bill would now go over and that the silver bill was before the Senate as "unfinished business." Various propositions were made on both sides of the chamber as to the order of business, and finally it was agreed, by unanimous consent, that the silver bill should go over till Monday next and should then come up after the formal business of the morning hour, and be continued as "unfinished business" until finally disposed of; that the bills for the admission of Wyoming and Idaho as States should not be taken up until after final action on the silver bill; that the worsted bill should be resumed at once, and that after final action on it the appropriation bills (army, military academy, and pension) should be taken up and acted on, Saturday being devoted as usual to the bills on the calendar to which there is no objection.

After this arrangement was arrived at the discussion of the worsted bill was resumed. Mr. Gibson moved to postpone action on the bill till the second Tuesday of December next. A tariff bill, he said, would be soon before the Senate and that bill would provide duties not according with the pending bill, and it would be therefore a conservative and wise course to wait until that tariff measure came before the Senate. The motion was lost—yeas, 19; nays, 30.

The bill was passed without amendment—yeas, 32; nays, 10. All the votes were divided on party lines except that on the passage of the bill Mr. Payne voted with the Republicans. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Federal Election Supervisors.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Representative Rowell (Ill.), chairman of the committee on elections, who was instructed by the house caucus to prepare a bill providing for an extension of the functions of national supervisors of elections, has introduced the measure in the House. It is patterned upon the bill prepared by the Senate committee on privileges and elections reported by Senator Hoar, but carries the principle of petition for judicial interference further in that it permits fifty or more voters in a county or parish, instead of requiring 100 voters to secure the benefits of the supervisory system.

Officers for Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President has sent to the senate the following nominations: George W. Steele, of Indiana, to be Governor of the territory of Oklahoma; Robert Martin of Oklahoma, secretary of the territory of Oklahoma. Supreme Court officials of the Territory of Oklahoma—E. B. Green of Illinois, chief justice; Abraham J. Sear, of Missouri,

and John G. Clark, of Wisconsin, associate justices; Warren S. Lundy, of Virginia, United States marshal; Horace Speed, of Oklahoma, United States attorney; Albert B. Jones, to be United States marshal of Colorado.

Nickerson and Dixon Secure Plans. WASHINGTON, May 8.—H. H. Nickerson and Samuel M. Dickson have been appointed internal-revenue ganders for Chicago.

WATCHING THEM CLOSELY.

Federal Inspectors Keeping Out Imported Contract Labor.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Federal inspectors at the large office have examined 400 suspected immigrants since April 19, when the government took charge of the immigration business. They have made several good "catches." Yesterday they reported nineteen Italian immigrants who arrived on the steamer Entella. Fourteen of them said they were to work for Francesco Zanolina, the banker here, who had sent them each \$50 with which to pay their passage. They had agreed to work for him as laborers at \$1.50 a day. The other five said that they were going to work for a banker here named Toca, and were brought over by Vincenzo D. Ayessa, who had been engaged in the business of importing contract laborers. The collector decided to prohibit all these from landing. He allowed twenty to land under surveillance who had come here on the Britannia. But he ordered four others who came on the same steamer sent back to Italy. Writ of habeas corpus have been applied for these four men by some of their friends. There will be a hearing in their case Friday. Twenty-one cases were also reported on the steamer Alesia, which will be investigated to-day.

CARPENTERS GOING TO WORK.

Members of the Old Association Joining the New Organization.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Building operations have been resumed on something like the basis which existed before the carpenters' strike. About 2,500 men have taken up their tools, which they laid down one month ago, and went to work.

The late strike headquarters were crowded with journeymen who were receiving their working cards. Club room at the Grand Pacific was the headquarters for the new Bosses association. The arbitration committee was busy engaged in receiving new members into the association. Among those who joined this morning were Hennessy Bros. and Busby & Co. of the old Carpenters' association.

It will take a few days more to get everything in such smooth working order as to effect all outward effects of the strike.

WEDDED AT MIDNIGHT.

The Daughter of ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Leedom Elopes with Foraker's Nephew.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 9.—Shortly after midnight William E. Bundy, a nephew of ex-Senator Foraker, and late clerk of the board of elections of this city, was married in Covington, Ky., to Miss Leedom, daughter of Hon. John P. Leedom, late sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives. It was an elopement, and the story goes that the lovers met only four days ago in a stage-coach in Adams county. Miss Leedom's father was in the house at the time in utter ignorance that his daughter and her husband were guests at another hotel two squares away.

Gen. Powell Clayton Testifies.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 9.—Before the Clayton-Breckinridge investigating committee Gen. Powell Clayton was put on the stand and testified that when Thomas Hooper was killed in Conway county in 1863 martial law had not been declared, and that he was no more responsible for the killing than the members of the committee here. Hooper was said to be a member of the Ku Klux and the sheriff of Conway county ordered his arrest. Late in the afternoon Gen. Powell Clayton received a telegram from Dr. George E. Weeks of Los Angeles stating that three neighbors of the late Thomas Hooper would testify that the deceased was at his home during the month of January.

Appointed by Governor Boies.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 9.—Governor Boies reappointed Professor M. Stalker, of Ames, State veterinary surgeon, and appointed R. K. Soaper, of Estherville, fish commissioner. Mr. Soaper is supposed to be a Democrat. Professor Stalker, the present State veterinarian, is a Republican.

Will Soon Be a Coal Famine at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., May 9.—The miners' strike here is becoming serious. Coal that sold for six cents a bushel Monday now brings twenty-five cents, and it is hard to get at that price. A coal famine will be the result if the strike does not end at once.

O'Brien Refused a New Trial.

LONDON, May 9.—Mr. William O'Brien has been refused a new trial in his suit against Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister. On the first trial a verdict was returned for Lord Salisbury.

Andrew Shuman Buried.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Andrew Shuman took place at Evanston and were largely attended. The interment was at Rose Hill.

Take Care of Your Eyes.

Dr. B. Minor, the eminent ophthalmologist of Detroit, Mich., will visit every town in this country during the winter. Any one suffering with weak eyes, or eyes abused by overwork, or eyes that should not be left to the mercy of fate, should not fail to see him. Orders left at the post office will be promptly attended to. No extra charge for examining patients at their homes.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad breath in the morning. Try them. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

Special California Excursions.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. has arranged for a series of weekly excursions to California in through Pullman cars from Chicago to San Francisco without change. Accommodations in these cars are available for holders of either first or second class tickets, and completely furnished double berths are provided for \$1.00 each, Chicago to San Francisco. These cars will leave Chicago every Wednesday at 10:30 p. m. and arrive in San Francisco the following Sunday at 10:45 p. m. For tickets and full information apply to Agents Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.

What is Scrofula?

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly tumors; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone; which combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it. How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be the most powerful medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

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